

from one of them, and on further investigation, it was found that forty-one altogether had left their host, twenty-three of which had spun up in slight white cocoons on the angle formed by the bottom and side of the willow chip box; eighteen, however, had not sufficient strength, or were injured by the occupants of the box, or may be the box was too dry for them. Of those that formed cocoons, nineteen emerged on May 1st and following days. On reference to Marshall's Monograph of the British *Braconidæ*, Part II, p. 76, he mentions that "A specimen exists in the British Museum, ticketed in the handwriting of F. Smith, 'the larva from a living *Timarcha coriaria*; and one specimen, a ♀, in the possession of the author, taken in Northamptonshire.'"—G. C. BIGNELL, Stonehouse, Plymouth: *May 13th*, 1891.

*Aspilota concinna*, Hal., bred from *Homalomyia canicularis*—I believe there is no record of the breeding of *Aspilota concinna*. I have, during the present month, reared them from an old wasp's nest, *Vespa vulgaris*, obtained last September near Plymbridge; out of the same nest I have also been breeding a great number of Dipterous flies, *Homalomyia canicularis*—on this species the little *Aspilota* was a parasite.—Id.

*Raphidia cognata*, Ramb., as a British Insect.—In the No. of this Magazine for Nov. last (1890, p. 304), I published a note under this heading, in which it is stated that I had seen "no recent British specimens." This still holds good; but there is some evidence to hand showing that at one time it was probably not uncommon. A few weeks ago the collection of British insects formerly belonging to the late Mr. W. Bennett, of Betchworth, was sold by auction. The *Neuroptera* were purchased by Mr. C. A. Briggs, and amongst them were two examples of *R. cognata*, one of which he has kindly given me. Mr. Bennett died a long time ago, and probably had done no collecting for long before his death. It may be that scarcely any specimens in the collection were less than from 40 to 50 years old. They were all on the characteristic old British pins never seen in comparatively modern collections. But if *R. cognata* was to be found in those days, why not now also?

In the same collection were two specimens of *Nothochrysa fulviceps*, Steph. This occurred in almost all the old collections of British *Neuroptera*, and was apparently not very uncommon formerly. The few British specimens I possess came from old collections, contemporaneous with those that contained *R. cognata*. I may be wrong, but I do not remember any record of a comparatively recent capture. And yet it is a large and conspicuous "Lace-wing," and collectors of *Neuroptera* are more numerous now than they were formerly.—R. McLACHLAN, Lewisham: *May*, 1891.

*Notes on a British Flea*—*Typhlopsylla assimilis*, Tsch.—I have lately got a few specimens of fleas off shrew mice, voles, and common mice, and nearly all these appear to me to be referable to *T. assimilis*, Tsch., they have only the three genal spines as mentioned by Taschenberg, whereas *musculi*, Dugès, has four; the curious thing is, that I have not met with a single specimen of this latter, which appears in our list, whereas I have obtained fourteen or so of *assimilis*, which appears to be unrecorded. Taschenberg records his *assimilis* from *Sorex vulgaris* and *Talpa europæa*, *Mus sylvaticus* and *Arvicola arvalis*. Mine have occurred: four on